HANDICRAFT SECTOR

(i) Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojna

(ii) Design & Technology Upgradation Scheme

(iii) Credit Guarantee Scheme for Handicrafts Artisan

(iv) Workshed Schemes

HANDLOOM SECTOR

(i) Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojna

(ii) Design Development and Training Programme

(iii) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojna

(iv) Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme

No State-wise funds are alloted as the schemes in the textile sector are not State or region specific. The funds under the schemes are released to the concerned State Governments./Implementing Agencies after viable project poposals are received.

Development of Bivoltine Sericulture

1641. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that silk production in India is predominantly based on Multivoltine sericulture which is suitable only for handlooms rather than bivoltine sericulture which is suitable for both;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to take any steps for development of bivoltine sericulture in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(e) whether Government propose to provide any financial assistance/ subsidy to handloom silk weavers of Tamil Nadu to acquire power looms capable of weaving bivoltine silk; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The raw silk production in India is predominantly based on multivoltine silk which, is mainly used in handloom weaving. The

multivoltine silk is also used as weft in powerlooms weaving in many of the weaving cluster. Further the raw silk obtained from the recently developed improved cross breeds of multivoltine and bivoltine is used in both handlooms and powerlooms. The raw silk obtained from bivoltine silk is mainly used in power looms.

(c) and (d) The Central Silk Board has taken up various measures for the development of bivoltine sericulture mainly in the States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Jammu and Kashmir which are traditional sericulture State. Further bivolitine sericulture is also being propagated in non-traditional States like Uttranchal, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and North Eastern States where the climatic conditions are suitable for bivoltine sericulture. The following steps have been taken for the development of bivoltine sericulture:

i. The Central Silk Board has evolved new bivoltine breeds with assistance from the Japan International Co-operation Agemcy (JICA). The commercial exploitation of these breeds has resulted in the production of international standard import substitute grade of bivoltine mulberry raw silk in the country. The III phase of the Project for Strengthening Extension System for Bivoltine Sericulture envisages strengthining of the training system for staff & farmers, establishing a system of mass production of quality bivoltine silkworm seed, establishing an extension model which is replicable for spread of the bivoltine sericulture in the State and establishing coordination/collaboration mechanism among Central Silk Board and Department of Sericulture in these three State for extension of bivoltine sericulture.

ii. During the Xth plan period, under the Catalytic Development Programme, a provision of Rs.181.00 crores has been made for providing assistance to sericulture farmers/reelers to encourage them to adopt improved technology aiming towards improvement in quality and productivity. The majority of these Catalytic Development Schemes under mulberry sector provide support for the development of bivoltine sericulture using the improved technological packages developed by the research institute of Central Silk Board.

iii. The Central Silk Board has developed improved multi-end reeling units to encourage large scale production of international grade quality bivoltine silk. These improved machines are being popularized among the

reelers at important reeling clusters all over the country and are producing gradable quality raw silk using the reeling package developed by Central Silk Technological Research Institute of Central Silk Board.

(e)and (f) There is no such proposal under consideration in the Government to provide financial assistance/subsidy to handloom weavers, as providing assistance to aquire powerlooms is detrimental to the interests of handlooms weavers.

Apparel Textile Parks

1642. SHRI LEKHRAJ BACHANI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for opening/starting Apparel Textile Parks in the country;

(b) if so, what are the main grounds for opening the same;

(c) how much amount is proposed for such Parks; and

(d) whether Government of Gujarat have asked Government for granting such Parks in Gujarat and what is the response to it?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA): (a) & (b) To provide the textile industry with world-class infrastructure facilities for setting up their textile units, Government has launched the 'Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)' by merging the 'Scheme for Apparel Parks for Exports (APE)' and 'Textile Centre Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS).' This scheme is based on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) and would facilities textile units to meet international environmental and social standards.

(c) The Government of India's (GoI) support under the Scheme by way of Grant or Equity is limited to 40% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 40 Crore. However, the combined equity stake of GoI/State Government/State Industrial Development Corporation, if any, shall not exceed 49%.

(d) The Ministry of Textiles has not received any request from the Government of Gujarat for setting up Textile Parks in Gujarat. However, Gujarat Eco Textile Park, Surat has been sanctioned under the SITP at an